

[0001]

FLOW CONTROL OF A SPREAD SPECTRUM MULTIUSER CHANNEL

[0002] This application is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application No. 09/569,731, filed on May 12, 2000.

[0003]

BACKGROUND

[0004] The invention generally relates to channels used by multiple users in a wireless code division multiple access spread spectrum system. More specifically, the invention relates to a system and method of prioritizing and controlling the flow of data for common and shared channels in a spread spectrum system.

[0005] **Figure 1** illustrates a simplified wireless spread spectrum code division multiple access (CDMA) communication system 18. A node b 26 within the system 18 communicates with associated user equipment 20-24 (UE). The node b 26 has a single site controller (SC) 30 associated with either a single (shown in **Figure 1**) or multiple base stations 28. A Group of node bs 26, 32, 34 is connected to a radio network controller (RNC) 36. To transfer communications between RNCs 36-40, an interface between the RNCs (IUR) 42 is utilized. Each RNC 36-40 is connected to a mobile switching center (MSC) 44 which in turn is connected to the core network 46.

[0006] To communicate within the system 18, many types of communication channels are used, such as dedicated, shared and common. Dedicated channels transfer data between a node b 26 and a particular UE 20-24. Common and shared channels are used by multiple UEs 20-24 or users. All of these channels carry a variety of data including traffic, control and signaling data.

[0007] Since shared and common channels carry data for different users, data is sent using protocol data units (PDUs) or packets. As shown in **Figure 2**, to regulate the flow of data from differing sources **48-52** into a channel **56**, a controller **54** is used.

[0008] One common channel used for transmitting data to the UEs **20-24** is the forward access common channel (FACH) **58**. As shown in **Figure 3**, the FACH **58** originates in a RNC **36** and is sent to a node b **28-34** for wireless transmission as a spread spectrum signal to the UEs **20-24**. The FACH **58** carries several data types from various sources, such as a common control channel (CCCH), dedicated control and traffic channel (DCCH and DTCH), and a downlink and uplink share channel (DSCH and USCH) control signaling. The FACH **58** also carries control signaling out of band, such as hybrid automatic repeat request (H-ARQ), and similar data transmitted via the IUR **62** from other RNCs **38-40**, such as CCCH, DCCH, DTCH and H-ARQ control data.

[0009] Various controllers are used by the RNC **36** to control the flow of data. A radio link controller (RLC) **64** handles the CCCH. The dedicated medium access controller (MAC-d) **66** handles the DCCH, the DTCH and some out of band H-ARQ signaling. The shared medium access controller (MAC-sh) **68** handles the DSCH, USCH control signaling and out of band H-ARQ control signaling. Controlling the FACH **58** is the common medium access controller (MAC-c) **60**.

[00010] Due to the multiple sources of data **48-52** that can be transmitted over a common or shared channel, the channel controllers **54** queue the data prior to transmission. If a large backlog develops in the queue, data in the queue develops a latency. A large latency of certain data such as control data will result in the failure of a channel. To alleviate this problem, the prior art either flushed the queue to reduce congestion or rerouted the data.

Flushing the queue results in the loss of data and requires retransmission which is undesirable. Rerouting data already queued creates a duplication of data within the system and does not resolve the existing congestion. According, it is desirable to reduce the latency of data for shared and common channels without the problems associated with the prior art.

[0011]

SUMMARY

[0012] Packet data from multiple types of data sources is stored. The data sources have reroutable and non-reroutable data. The multiple types of data sources flow into a multiuser channel in a wireless spread spectrum code division multiple access communication system. A queue for incoming data from each data source is provided. A backlog of data in the queue is tracked. Based on in part the tracked backlog, data flow from each of the data sources is limited. For each data source capable of rerouting packet data, packet data is selectively rerouted. For each data source not capable of rerouting packet data, packet data is selectively not sent.

[0013]

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING(S)

- [0014] **Figure 1** is a simplified illustration of a wireless spread spectrum communication system.
- [0015] **Figure 2** is an illustration of data flowing into a common or shared channel.
- [0016] **Figure 3** is an illustration of data flowing into a FACH channel within a RNC.
- [0017] **Figure 4** is an illustration of a prioritization scheme.
- [0018] **Figure 5** is a prioritization scheme for use with a FACH channel.
- [0019] **Figure 6** depicts a reservation mechanism used with a common or shared channel.

[0020] **Figure 7** depicts data source windows used with a common or shared channel.

[0021]DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT(S)

[0022] Data prioritization **70** is used to reduce data latency in a multiuser channel controller **54** as illustrated in **Figure 4**. For a particular common or shared channel, certain data must be transmitted on that channel and is shown in the figure as "mandatory" **88**. Other data is preferably sent on the particular channel but may be rerouted to another channel, such as a dedicated channel. This data is referred to as "best effort" **90**. Since "mandatory" data **88** is not reroutable, it takes priority over "best effort" data **90**.

[0023] The type of the data within a packet, such as control **96**, signaling **98** and traffic data **100**, is also used for prioritization. To accomplish prioritization of the data type, control **96** and signaling **98** data packets are separated from traffic data packets **100**. One approach to separating the packets is to group similar data type packets together prior to reception at the controller **54**. Alternately, packets sent by each channel prior to reception by the controller **54** are provided with a flag or identifier indicating the packets' data type.

[0024] Since a prolonged delay in the transfer of control **96** or signaling **98** data results in a frozen channel, control **96** and signaling **98** data are given a higher priority than traffic data **100**. Additionally, data associated with multiple users, common or shared **92**, has a higher priority than data for a single user, dedicated **94**. The data prioritization scheme is typically stored in the software of the multiuser channel's controller.

[0025] During periods of high congestion, data is rerouted to other channels based on its priority **70**. For instance, best effort dedicated traffic data is rerouted and mandatory common control data

is not. By rerouting data prior to queuing, retransmissions will not be required. Accordingly, the amount of queued data is reduced resulting in lower data latency. Additionally, since the rerouted data is never queued, the duplication of data as experienced in the prior art is eliminated.

[0026] A prioritization scheme 72 for use with a FACH 58 is shown in **Figure 5**. Since the DSCH, H-ARQ of the MAC-sh have mandatory shared control data, they have the highest priority, highest. Although the H-ARQ of the MAC-d has mandatory control data, being dedicated it is assigned a slightly lower priority, high. The CCCH and DCCH are used for signaling and have the next level of priority, medium. The lowest level of priority is assigned to the DTCH because it has best effort dedicated traffic data.

[0027] To facilitate this prioritization scheme 72 for the FACH 58, modifications to the RNC 36 are required. As shown in **Figure 3**, the prior art MAC-d 66 controls the DCCH, DTCH and MAC-d's H-ARQ. As shown in **Figure 5**, each of these sources has a different priority. Since this data is multiplexed prior to prioritization at the MAC-d 66, the multiplexer of the MAC-d 66 is moved to the MAC-c 60 to allow prioritization at the MAC-c 60. Alternatively, the MAC-d 66 may send the priority and class (mandatory or best effort), such as by a flag or identifier, of each packet of the multiplexed data for prioritization at the MAC-c 60. The data controlled by the RLC 64 and the MAC-sh 68 have equal priority and accordingly, neither requires modification. Using the stored priority list, the data from the various sources is scheduled for transmission and rerouted during periods of high congestion.

[0028] Another technique for reducing the latency of data which may be combined with prioritization is to control the flow of data between the various controllers. As shown in **Figure 6**, a scheduling mechanism 74 is used to regulate the data entering the common or shared channel 56.

The scheduling mechanism **74** tracks the backlog of data in the controller's queue. If the mechanism **74** recognizes congestion and that the data will not be transmitted in a certain period of time, access to the channel **56** limits the flow of data from the individual data sources. The individual sources will recognize the need to reroute data or to not attempt transmission. Using a flow control mechanism with a FACH, MAC and RLC (Layer 2), the latency of signaling is decreased thus increasing efficiency.

[0029] To prevent the monopolization of the common or shared channel **56** by one data source **48-52** variable windows **76-86** may be used as shown in **Figure 7**. Each data source **48-52** has a window or multiple windows **76-86** of outstanding data in the queue that it is permitted. The size of the window **76** is based on the requirements of the specific source. The window **76** is dynamically adjusted in response to the availability of the queue. As the availability of the channel increases, the size of the windows increases which increases the number of outstanding packets. Conversely, as the availability decreases, the size of the windows decreases which decreases the number of outstanding packets. As a result of the decreased windows, the data sources either reroute or stop sending packets to the windows.

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